

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

Will be exposed to Public Sale.

AT Bourbon court-house, on the third Monday in October next, (it being court-day) and to continue by adjournment, until the whole is sold, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon, to the commonwealth of Kentucky:

Stephen Jett, 120, Fork Hinkfion. John Wilfon, 8000, waters Licking. James Newell, 400, Stokers fork do. William Turnbull, 2000, Hinkfions fork; 6375, south side Main Licking. Thomas F. Bates, 4127 1-2 waters Licking. James Getting, 2000, do. Licking. Francis F. Harris, 366, Hinkfions fork. Henry Cox, 260, do. 1000, do. 1500, Branch Licking; 1500, do. Reuben Searcy, 2340, fopd. Harrod's lick; 2150, Sycamore fopd. John O'Conner, 1000, Buck-horn creek. Saml. Ford, 1200, Main fourth fork Licking. Christopher Ford, 1000, do. Obadiah Clarke, 4000, do. John Booker, 4000, do. James Hinkins, 8000, do. Lewis Ford, 11000, do. James Trabue, 1700, Indian creek; 142, Hinkfion; 182, waters Licking; 358, Stoner; 600, do. William Shepherd, 729, Hinkfion. James Cleveland's heirs, 1000, Green creek. John M'Call, 1000, waters Licking. Michael Yates, 250, Middle fork do. John C. Owings, 650, Hinkfion; 66, do. 1000, do. 140, do. 400, Johnfons fork; 850, North Elkhorn; 1000, Hinkfion. John Netherlands, 1335 1-2 fourth fork Licking. Edwd. Walton, 1000, Brush fork waters. Thomas Walton, 1000, F. fame. Philip Pendleton, 2000, waters Licking. Joshua Gell, 1000, Hinkfion; 600, Licking. Ambrose Rucker, 2370, Somerset. Taylors fork Kentucky. Refon Virgin, 1000, Hinkfions fork Licking. Thomas M. Fleming, 2500, on Sandy. William R. Fleming, 3500, M. run. John Tyler, 1200, Lick waters; 1200, Licking. Philip Krefa, 400, fourth fork Licking. George Payne, 808, Licking. Edward Watkins, 600, do. fork Licking. John Carrigett, 750, near Harrod's Lick. Saml. Todd, 400, Stoners fork Licking. Dickson Marshall, 1000, waters Sandy. John May's devisee and Joseph Jones's assignees, 2000, Grassy creek. John Archer, 42550, Thomas Chinn, 1000, Stoner. Albert Ruffel, 1800, Licking. Thomas Elliott, 2000, fourth fork Licking. The heirs of John Smith dec. 500. Thomas Jones, 1500, Stoner. John Moylan, 10000, waters Big Sandy. Robt. Morris, 2000, Hinkfion fork Licking; 2000, do. 3650, do. Saml. Faw's heirs, 2847 1-2, Hinkfion; 456, do.

A list of land returned by the sheriffs of different counties, as lying in Bourbon county.

John Cowl, 1000, Indian creek. James Garnett, 900, waters of Licking. William M'Kee, 400. James Cobb, 1000, Licking. Daniel M. Boone, 1000. William Lindsey, 500, Licking. John Price, 500, do. Owen Todd, 400. Thomas Buell, 1250, Licking. Joseph Field, 500, Strodes creek. William Moreman, 147, Pretty run. Lunsich Davis, 110, Houlton. William Jones, 720, Townsend. James Lanier, 24, Houlton. Thomas Garnett, 500, do. fork. Adam Goodlett, 2000. John M'Corcle, 1000. Saml. Wile, 175, Stoner. Robert Wilfon, 200 Townsend. William Brufe, 70, Flat run. John Daly, 15, Hinkfion. Alexander Hinds, 100, do. Samuel Hinds, 100, Stoner. John Hinds, 20, do. John Hunt, 100, Flat run. William Kennedy, 880, Beaver creek. John Johnston, 50, Stoner. John Memiers, 100, Hinkfion. William Ramsey, 48, Somerset. David Scott, 100, Indian creek. Stephen Sumall, 100, Flat run. Thomas Whitecker,

1000, Townfend; 500, Hinkfion. John Peeples, 90, Robert Burton, 4000, waters Licking. James Byers, 3513-4 Troutmans creek. John Clayton, 434, Hinkfion. William Meriwether, 9430; 9187 1-2; 4360 1-2 John Handley, 1000, Slate creek. James Garnett, 700, Licking. Nathaniel Lenderfon, 500, Hinkfion. Thomas Reed, 2000, Licking. Jesse Anderson, 855, Chapman Anfin, 1100, waters Hinkfion. Daniel Henry, 15000, Licking. Ambrose Barber, 3000. Martin Fickett, 3750. Abraham Shepherd, 1000; 1000; 521; 1000; 1000. Willoughby Tibbs, 1000, Licking; 500, do. John Dorcham, 170, do. John Davis, 719, Licking. John Gibbon, 8618, Slate; 605, do. 777, do. Thomas Marshall fen. 7500, Hinkfion. Robert Buckner, 6500.

The proprietors, or their agents, of any of the aforefaid tracts of land, having any lawful credits for the payment of the tax and interest of any of the lands aforefaid, are requested to forward them to the fubfcriber, before the day of fale, that they may have credit for the fame.

W. Morrow,

for John M'Kinney, late Shff.

September 18th, 1798.

A LIST of non-refidants land returned by the auditor, as lying in Greene county, and will be fold for the tax and interest due thereon, on the third Tuesday in October next, at the court-house in Greenburgh.

George Carrington, 1000 acres. John Brock, 3000. Itham Talbot, 50. Zachariah Johnston, 666 2-3; fame, 936; fame 1000. E. Howell, and Ro Parker, 666 2-3. Michael Anderson, 5700. David Anderson's heirs, 5725. John Fox, 400; fame, 180. Nicholas Vofs, 666 2-3. Thomas Edger, 100; fame, 375. John Smith, 1000. John M'Alexander, 615. John Hunter, 400. Joseph Moore, 1000. William Gunnell, 500. Josias Atkinson, 400. Ishah Atkinson, 400. William Edmilton, 1000; fame, 500; fame, 405. Saml. Gilleland, 469 1-2. Anna Edmilton, 498. Martha and Margaret Edmilton, 1088 1-2. George Rice, 1000. Henry Gunnell's heirs, 600. Allen Gunnell, 1000. John Allen, 600. James Harris's heirs, 2400; fame, 4000; fame, 5000. John Webb, 2000; fame, 5000. Edmund Clarke, and James M'Donald, 1000. Joseph Saunders, 666 2-3. William Clarke's heirs, 1000; fame, 1000. Peter Mulenburgh, 1000. William H. Parker, 1000. William Webb, 857 1-2; fame, 857 1-2. John Barrett, 200. Benjamin Dabney, ex'or of Gregory Smith, 1500. Samuel Tinsley, 1000; fame, 666 2-3. John Bledsoe, 250. Samuel Squires, 300; fame, 150. John Blanton, 163; fame, 2000; fame, 3500. Charles Lynch, 400. Charles Ellis, 708. James Cowden, 5000. John Donnell, 740. J. Dunlap, and Hillegas, 131000. William Southall, 1000. Samuel & Robert Smith, 3000; fame, 6000; fame, 5000. Nehemiah Haydon, 1000. Richard Claiborn, 3652.

A list of delinquents' lands, returned by the auditor, as lying in Greene county, and will be fold as above.

Champion Faris, 4000 acres. Walter Grayham, 1000. George Mafon, 1471. Clement Richards, 600. Gregory Smith, 1500. Thomas Allen, 5000. John Featon Mercer, 1333 1-2. Thomas White, 50. Robert Ragan, 6650. David Thompson, 100. David Griner, 800. William Harris, 305. William Harrison, 400. John M'Case, 797. Joseph M'Case, 500. Alexander M'Alexander, 350. John Montgomery, 300; fame, 400. Joseph Montgomery, 250. William

Price, 180. James Turner, 500. Pierce Bailey, 500. William Willis, 40. Martha Zeans, 250. W. & Thomas Barrendius, 200. David New, 750. Edmund Rogers, 1750; fame, 1000; fame, 450; fame, 1206 2-3. Thomas Hartley, 6000. James Nodiffe, 5000; fame, 3000; fame, 3000; fame, 601-2. John Smith, 400. Thomas Bull, 130. Smith Payne, 1000. George Slaughter, 1211.

The fale to continue from day to day until the whole, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon.

W. BARNET, L. S. G. C.

3d Sept. 1798.

WILL be fold to the highest bidder, for cash, at Clark court house, on the 4th Tuesday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof, as will discharge the tax and interest due thereon:

Joseph Gurd, 50 acres, Howards Big creek. Joshua Gift, 400, Stoner. Anthony Rucker, 679, Four mile creek. Stephen French, 1000 Stoner. Elber Denert, 400. James Crockett, 1000; fame 1000. Thomas Hind, 44, Hancock. Matthew Kenny, 500, Stoner. James Logan, 521, Brushy fork, half a tract. Benager Rice, 500, Stoner. James Rankin, 400, Strodes creek. Ebenezer S. Platt 12500. Red river. David Shelton, 2000, Stoner. John or George May, 400, Mouth of Howards or Jewiss creek. Smith Payne, 1000. Two mile creek. Benjamin Winlow, 1100. Lulbulgrud; fame 500, Kentucky. Daniel Henry, 2,228 2, Little Sandy. John Wigginton, 1000, Howards creek. Thomas Holts, 2000; fame 1000.

The fale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. and continue by adjournment from day to day until all is fold, or the tax due thereon discharged.

R. HIGGINS, S. C. C.

September 18th, 1798.

All unconstitutional acts of Congress are void, and ought to be declared so by every court and independent judge.

"THE complete independence of the courts of justice, is peculiarly essential in a limited constitution. By a limited constitution I understand one which contains certain specified exceptions to the legislative authority: such for instance as that it shall not pass bills of attainder, no *ex post facto* laws, and the like. Limitations of this kind can be preserved in practice no other way than through the medium of the courts of justice: whose duty it must be to declare all acts contrary to the manifest tenor of the constitution void. Without this, all the reservations of particular rights or privileges would amount to nothing.

"Some perplexity respecting the right of the courts to pronounce legislative acts void, because contrary to the constitution, has arisen from an imagination that the doctrine would imply a superiority of the judiciary to the legislative power. It is urged that the authority which can declare the acts of another void, must necessarily be superior to the one whose acts may be declared void. As this doctrine is of great importance in all the American constitutions, a brief discussion of the grounds on which it rests cannot be unacceptable.

"There is no position which depends on clearer principles, than that every act of a delegated authority, contrary to the tenor of the commission under which it is exercised, is void. No legislative act therefore contrary to the constitution can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the deputy is greater than his principal; that the servant is above his master; that the representatives of the people are

superior to the people themselves; that men acting by virtue of powers may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they forbid.

"If it be said that the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, and that the construction they put upon them is conclusive upon the other departments, it may be answered, that this cannot be the natural presumption, where it is not to be collected from any particular provisions in the constitution. It is not otherwise to be supposed that the constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. It is far more rational to suppose that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. The intervention of the laws is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. A constitution is in fact, and must be, regarded by the judges as a fundamental law, it therefore belongs to them to ascertain its meaning, as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, that which has the superior obligation and validity, ought of course to be preferred; or, in other words, the constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents.

"Nor does this conclusion by any means suppose a superiority of the judicial to the legislative power. It only supposes that the power of the people is superior to both; and that where the will of the legislature declared in its statutes, stands in opposition to that of the people declared in the constitution, the judges ought to be governed by the latter, rather than the former. They ought to regulate their decisions by the fundamental laws, rather than by those which are not fundamental.

"This exercise of judicial discretion in determining between two contradictory laws, is exemplified in a familiar instance. It not uncommonly happens, that there are two statutes existing at one time, clashing in whole or in part with each other, and neither of them containing any repealing clause or expression. In such a case it is the province of the courts to liquidate and fix their meaning and operation: So far as they can by any fair construction be reconciled to each other, reason and law conspire to dictate that this should be done: Where this is impracticable, it becomes a matter of necessity to give effect to one, in exclusion of the other. The rule which has obtained in the courts for determining their relative validity is that the last in order of time, shall be preferred to the first. But this is mere rule of construction, not derived from any positive law, but from the nature and reason of the thing. It is a rule not enjoined upon the courts by legislative provision, but adopted by themselves, as consonant to truth and propriety, for the direction of their conduct as interpreters of the law. They thought it reasonable, that between the interfering acts of an equal authority, that which was the last indication of its will, should have the preference.

"But in regard to the interfering acts of a superior and subordinate authority, of an original and derivative power, the nature and reason of the thing indicate the converse of that rule as proper to be followed. They teach us that the prior act of a superior ought to be preferred to the sub-

sequent act of an inferior and subordinate authority; and that, accordingly, whenever a particular statute contravenes the constitution, it will be the duty of the judicial tribunals to adhere to the latter, and disregard the former.

"It can be of no weight to say, that the courts on the pretence of a repugnancy, may substitute their own pleasure to the constitutional intentions of the legislature. This might as well happen in the case of two contradictory statutes; or it might as well happen in every adjudication upon any single statute. The courts must declare the statute of the law; and if they should be disposed to exercise what instead of justice, the consequence would equally be the substitution of their pleasure to that of the legislative body. The observation, it is proved any thing, would prove that there ought to be no judgements distinct from that body."

The above are some of the sentiments which that arch enemy to liberty, Alexander Hamilton, made use of to persuade the citizens of America to adopt the federal constitution, and to induce them to believe, that no danger could arise to liberty from any unconditional act of congress. This reasoning, when used by him, was admitted to be unanswerable; unless then the same constitution will admit of a different construction after its adoption, from what it did receive, and ought to have received, when it was under consideration, the same arguments must be conclusive now also.

The people will never believe the same man or set of men, who prevailed upon them to adopt this constitution, by giving it a construction favorable to liberty, when they tell them now, that that construction was not a just one. Besides, the only doubt which then existed as to the propriety of Hamilton's construction of the constitution, proceeded from its not explicitly declaring, that congress should exercise no powers but those expressly given to them; to obviate and remove this doubt, amendments have been made to the constitution, which expressly declare that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by them. The powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." And yet the same party now declare, that congress have sufficient power to pass legislative acts on subjects which are not included "in the powers delegated to them," but also on subjects expressly prohibited them by the constitution; and they deny that there is any power in the judges or courts to declare such acts void.

Those who assert such contradictory opinions must be knaves—those who believe them are dupes, and deserve to be slaves.

A FEDERALIST.

LONDON, July 4.

WE have received by express, the Paris Journals up to the first inst. inclusive. There is nothing yet certainly known by the public in France respecting the ultimate destination of the Toulon fleet. It would appear, however, that it has experienced, as was before reported, some damages from a storm. The English fleet in the Mediterranean is formidable enough, even by the confession of the French themselves, to cope with the strongest force the enemy can oppose to it; and one squadron of it now blocks up the port of Toulon, to prevent the second division from sailing, which was preparing to follow the first.

The accounts in these journals respecting the state of Ireland are so contrary to truth, and so much exaggerated, evidently on purpose, that we forbear to quote them. One report, however, deserves to be noticed, which is stated in one of the journals (not of course) namely, "that the English ministry are afraid for the consequence of the rebellion in Ireland, have, thro' the Prussian minister, made overtures of peace to the Directory." Neither the refusal nor any further circumstance respecting the overture is stated.

The following are among the most interesting of the articles contained in the journals.

Paris, 8 Messidor, June 26.

We are informed from Toulon, that the English have intercepted a brig and a cutter. Another brig, however, found means to get into port. According to the accounts of the crew, it appears beyond all doubt, that the English have actually forty to forty-five ships of war in the Mediterranean— that they have left five ships before Malta, and that they are in pursuit of the French fleet. The squadron before Toulon seems to be stationed there for the purpose of preventing the second armament and convoy from getting out.

The above brig knew nothing of the French fleet, so that nothing can be more doubtful than the intelligence said to have been received of the capture of Malta.

A private letter states, that on the 22d of Prairial (June 10) Buonaparte passed the Pharos of Messina, and that on the 25th, he was cruising along the shores of Candia, towards Cyprus.

It is pretended here, that the king of Spain has signified to the Directory that his fleet cannot attempt to quit Cadiz while the English are before that port. Some, however, think that according to an article in our treaty with Spain, by which it is settled that in case of a junction of the two fleets, they shall be commanded by the oldest officer. Vice admiral Merard de Gaillos, now on his way to Paris, may perhaps be destined for Cadiz. He is one of the oldest general officers of the two nations, and his age entitles him to command the two fleets.

10 Messidor, June 28.

Certain accounts have been received that our fleet, on the 22d of Prairial (June 10) had passed the southern point of Sicily. The English fleet on the 25th (June 13) were off the Elba. According to this intelligence, our fleet had then the start of the English by three days sail, or by the distance between the island of Elba and the southern point of Sicily. This intelligence may be depended on.

L'Echo de la Republique Francaise.

A letter from Narfeilles, dated Prairial 30, (June 18) states, that capt. Galibardi, who arrived there the preceding evening from Smyrna, had deposited, that on the 20th of that month he had been taken by an English frigate, and set at liberty twenty-four hours after, as being under the Grecian flag. He repeats, that the captain of the said frigate, on dismissing him at Ganta, an island on the African coast near Tunis, told him he had spoken on the 19th with a Danish ship, the master of which assured him, that he had seen on the 18th near Maretimo, an island on the western part of Sicily, thirteen French ships of the line, ten frigates, and three or four hundred transports, and that he did not meet with a single English ship in his course.

A letter has been received at Rastadt from the Grand Master of Malta, the substance of which is, that gen. Buonaparte had appeared before the island of Malta, and had sent in a flag of truce, demanding admission into the port for his fleet, of which several vessels were in a leaky condition. The Grand Master answered, that according to the laws of neutrality, he could not permit more than three ships of war with crews of limited men to enter the port; that the French general might, therefore, send three vessels at a time to be refitted, and that he would with pleasure furnish such necessities as might be wanted for the fleet. On receiving this answer, the general sent in three of the ships, and as soon as they were refitted, continued his route. He does not, however, state in what direction he proceeded.

A letter from Marseilles announces, that a vessel, arrived at that port, mentions, the 18th Prairial, thirteen sail of the line with a convoy of 400 transports, towards the isle of Maretimo, and that they perceived no English ships in the course of the voyage.

Letters from Rastadt, posterior to the reply to the French plenipotentiaries, state that paper to have produced a great sensation. It was expected that it would have conceded more to the demands of the Deputation of the Empire.

A few cruizers between Sicily and Malta, and Malta and Africa, will prevent, without much exertion, any vessel from navigating in that port, and a squadron stationed in the fine and convenient ports of the island, will

command all the coasts of Italy in the Adriatic sea, in which France already occupies the important island of Corfu. Her influence will consequently extend in a proportionate degree to the Archipelago. She may also be enabled to give law to Candia and the other Turkish islands; and should she wish to open a communication with India by the Red sea, Malta will be naturally considered as the first point necessary to the success of the expedition, and the principal store house for the various materials which she may think proper to employ in promoting that end. Exclusive of these considerations, Malta, in its present situation, must prove highly advantageous to France. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, among whom are six thousand good farmers; it has an arsenal well filled, and an immense quantity of cannon of almost every calibre. The money in the public treasury has been accumulating for a long time past, in consequence of the economy of the successive Grand Masters, and the riches which have been sent to Malta, as to a place of certain safety, by the Italian emigrants, will add considerably to the spoils of the enemy.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Yesterday we witnessed a most pleasing sight—seven European ships all coming up at once!—The *Sir Armand*, *Tredwell* from Greenock, brings the latest news—our papers by her being up to the NINTH of July, a month later than heretofore received.—the latest, and most important articles follow.

The Irish insurgents are completely tired of contending with Regulars. Those who have not been defeated, are daily suing for governmental protection, and giving up their arms.

Buonaparte, after narrowly escaping the British Squadron, contrary to the expectation of the French themselves, has arrived at, and taken possession of Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, twenty miles long, and 12 broad.

The Directory states, that Buonaparte found at Malta, two vessels, one frigate, four galleys, twelve hundred pieces of cannon, forty thousand muskets, 1,500,000 rounds of powder, and other ammunition, of which the Directory had not received the particular details.

PARIS, JULY 2.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta, dated on the 12th of June.

"At half past eleven o'clock, I broke open my letter, to announce to you a great victory—MALTA is ours. This place has this moment surrendered. We have not, perhaps, lost twenty-five men."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JULY 1.

The Council received a message from the Directory, which was read by the secretary.

"For a long time, says the Directory, the government of Malta has shewn itself hostile to France. It afforded protection to emigrants, as also to the soldiers of Condé's army. Her constitution ought to have obliged her to keep a strict neutrality; but she always acted in favor of the enemies of France. The French, who were friends to liberty at Malta, were ill-treated and confined. In the manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, the Grand Master declared that the ports of the island should be shut against the French vessels, and that he should recognize the embassador but as charge d'affaires of the king, without saying any thing of the republic, he declared he could not, nor would not recognize it. On the 9th of June, of the present year, a request was made by the French general for water, which was refused by the grand master, who declared ironically that he could not admit but two ships into the port. Dared he thus to insult the French army, commanded by Buonaparte, say the Directory! The 10th of June the French were on shore early in the morning, and Malta was invested, and the town was cannonaded on all sides. The besieged made a rally, in which general Marmont at the head of the 19th Brigade, took the standard of the order. On the 11th the knights furnished the town and fort, and renounced their property in the island to the French republic."

Letters from the right bank of the Rhine state, as a certain fact, that an Austrian army of 40,000 men, under the orders of general Sissler, is marching to Franconia, where every thing is ready for their reception.

LONDON, JULY 6.

We have the best authority for saying that the rebellion in Ireland is considered to be to completely crushed, that Marquis of Cornwallis has written home that there is no occasion for any reinforcements to be sent to Ireland. In consequence all the militia regiments are to remain in England.

Yesterday a council was held, when a proclamation was sealed relative to aliens coming in and going out of the kingdom.

RICHMOND, August 23.

On Monday the 22d day of August, the citizens of Goodland county, convened at their court-house, it being the fifth day of their quarterly term, when they came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting. That the citizens of the United States have an undoubted right, at any time when they shall think it necessary, to assemble themselves together, freely to communicate their sentiments to each other and adopt any plan they may think most effectual to promote the common good of their country.

Resolved, That we are firmly and zealously attached to our excellent federal constitution, which has secured to us the most invaluable of all blessings, LIBERTY; and that it is our duty as men, as citizens, and as parents to transmit it inviolate to posterity.

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence and regret many proceedings of Congress during their late session; particularly two acts passed by them, the Alien and Sedition laws, which we conceive to be direct violations of the constitution, calculated to excite jealousies, low diffidences, lessen that unanimity so essentially necessary during our present dangerous situation, and which till of late we happily exiled among us; to pave the way for any future violations, when our rulers from weak or interested views shall think it necessary, and by degrees to intrude as tyrannical an aristocracy as any nation in Europe ever groined under.

Resolved, That it is the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to endeavor by constitutional means to procure a repeal of those obnoxious laws, and in order to obtain this desirable end, we will instruct our delegates to use their utmost endeavors to prevail with our state legislature in their ensuing session, to remonstrate to congress against the same, or to adopt any other legal and constitutional mode they may think more effectual.

An address and instructions to the representatives of the county was accordingly prepared and approved of by the meeting, and are as follows:

To James Fitzsimons and Heath John Miller.

GENTLEMEN,

No people higher regard rational liberty, none higher the constitution of their country, and none who higher esteem the virtue, wisdom and patriotism of the authors of it, than we do—we view it as the palladium of liberty, as the shield of virtue, and the protector of the rights of man—we conceive that the framers of it calculated it for the meridian of every situation in which their country might be placed.

That they intended it as a rallying point for her citizens, both in time of peace and war, and that no foreign or domestic evil, however great, would justify a violation of it, in proportion as we hold it dearest, our feelings are roused at its being trampled on.—We conceive either a restrictive or licentious abuse of it, to be an evil.—But the former of far greater magnitude than the latter.—The one emanating from an intemperate (but voluntary) will of the people,—the other from an insatiable and oppressive aristocracy. We will always resist both. Let it be understood that we are willing to oppose any foreign insult, at the risk of our blood and property.—But we would as soon suffer a foreign as a domestic violation of our rights to pass unnoticed.—While our attention is drawn forth by aggressions from abroad, we can-

not suffer ourselves to be hoodwinked by the unbounded ambition of our own governors.

It would therefore (as freemen) be lethargy in us not to be animated by some acts passed by the late session of congress—We conceive that a remonstrance from the state of Virginia, collectively against them, would have far greater efficacy than from ourselves. We therefore, viewing you as our agents, shall offer no apology for directing you to use your utmost exertions in the ensuing session of the state legislature, to effect by that or other means, consistently with the constitution, a repeal of the alien and sedition bills. The first as being a violation of our federal and state constitutions—the latter as suppressing the freedom of the press, and liberty of speech: the fatal influence of which we are already made sensible of, by our public prints being fraught with trials, imprisonments, and all the appendages of tyranny.

Relieved, I that John Dixon, and Samuel Pleasant be requested to publish the above resolutions and instructions in their next papers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Culpeper county, to his friend in Frederick town, dated August 3, 1798.

"I have no great deal of news to write you at present, but such as it takes it."

"There are more republicans in this county, than of those men who wear the British cockades in their hats, for whenever it appears it is knocked off the wearer's head. A Scotch merchant from Frederickburg, arrived at Orange court house, with a British cockade in his hat—it was soon knocked out, and it is probable, that if he had not fearfully and expeditiously made his escape, something else would have been knocked out. You may perceive from the above, that my assertion, that much more than two thirds of this country are real American Republicans, is true."

August 27. COMMUNICATION.

The real friends of the liberties and happiness of America, will rejoice at the decided part which the people of Virginia have taken against the alien and sedition bills. In the large and respectable county of Goochland, the people met on Monday last, to consult on the present crisis of American affairs, and adopted by almost an unanimous vote, resolutions, expressive of their strongest disapprobation of the late acts of congress, and the president. There was a very full meeting, consisting of about four hundred, of these not more than twenty or thirty were against the resolutions.—They also voted instructions to their delegates in the state legislature, requesting them to move, in the next session of assembly, a remonstrance to congress, against the late obnoxious acts of government, or to support any other constitutional measure which may be deemed more effectual, to vindicate the liberties of speech and the press, and to restore the trial by jury.—The people of Albemarle will meet on the first day of September, to take the late acts of government into consideration, and it is expected the other counties of Virginia, at this alarming period, will prove themselves equally patriotic.

Good of the Friends of Order.

I believe —, the greatest Captain and mightiest monarch under heaven (except G. W. who is above) and in I — his only minister, our lord, who sitteth above the treasury, from whence he shall cause payment to be made to all those who vote as they are bid.

I believe in blind submission to the powers that be.

In passive obedience and non-resistance.

In the real sanctity of the clergy.

In the infallibility of the president.

In the independency of the senate.

In the integrity of representatives.

In Jay's British treaty.

In an alliance with Britain.

In the annihilation of democracy.

In the expediency of a nobility.

In the equity of the funding system.

In my tierce of civil government

In raising lawyers only to be legislators.

In war with the French republic.

And in the blessing of a national debt everlasting. Amen.

ZANCASTER, SEPT. 8.

Last Sunday night the bank of Pennsylvania was broke open, and robbed of near one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—The governor has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for conviction of the offenders. Several persons are taken up on suspicion.

YELLOW FEVER

IN PHILADELPHIA.

The fever continues to rage with undiminished violence. Notwithstanding the city is abandoned by at least three fourths of its inhabitants, the deaths daily increase, and considering the thin population, bear nearly as large a proportion as the gloomy period in 1703. So malignant is the disease, that it is doubted by many whether a single unequivocal case of it has been cured. Both the physicians at the hospital have been ill, but are now on the recovery. Dr. Sayre has unfortunately fallen a victim to it.

Total burials in the city and suburbs.	
Aug. 29th to the 30th at noon	45
30th to the 31st	31
31st to the 1st Sept.	48
Sept. 1st to the 3d	no report.
2d to the 3d	no report.
3d to the 4th	65
4th to the 5th	67

Total 256

Of whom 21 were children.
New cases from Aug 29 to Sept. 5. 558.

IN NEW-YORK.

The Yellow Fever is on the increase in New-York, and the citizens are rapidly removing. It is also in Wilmington (D.)

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, (Del.) dated 29th ult.

"The fever is now beginning to spread among us.—Several late deaths of our inhabitants by it. How far it may be suffered to spread, a few days will determine."

FEVER AT PORTSMOUTH.

In consequence of the prevalence of a fever in that town, a Health Committee has been appointed. The following is extracted from their first official report :

"That, from the first appearance of the fever, which was about the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, inclusive, eleven persons have died of that disorder, and no one since Monday last."

Lexington, September 26.

The state of Georgia has at length discontinued that most horrid practice, the Importation of Slaves. No slaves (says the new constitution) are to be imported after the first day of October next.—How pleasing mult it be to every friend of humanity, to see the inhabitants of the Southern states about to abolish a practice which is so inimical to the rights of man.—We may suppose that the preventing the importation of slaves is the first step towards an emancipation—that with ed for period, which will be crowned with joy to every friend of equal liberty.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you hear,) NEGRO MEN,

EIGHT OR TEN,
To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.

JOHN SPEED.
September 22, 1798. 6t

TO BE SOLD,
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Of all sizes, at the subscriber's Nail Manufactory in Lexington.

T. HART.
September 25, 1798. 4t.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced

The Weaving business

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, viz. DIAPER, DOUBLE COVERLET WEAVING WOOLLEN, JEANS & HANKINS. Those who employ him in the above business, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. I capit. John Gowan three miles from the town of Danville.

ADAM MEGUIRE, At

September 23d, 1798. 13t

N. B. Any person or persons wishing to learn the above business will please to apply to the subscriber. A. M.

Last Notice.

LITTLE, or no attention, having been paid to the advertisement on the dissolution of the partnership of SAMUEL PRICE & Co.

they give this further notice to all who have open accounts standing in their books, that they now keep a check on high wages, for the express purpose of adjusting the same; and that if those who are indebted to them do not come forward immediately and make payment, or give bonds or notes for their balances, they may be assured that their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers to enforce the collection of the same.
Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living two and a half miles from Lexington, on 1 ares creek road, on the night of the 18th inst. a negro man, named Dick, about 30 years old, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, with an impediment in his speech, has a scar on his knee or thigh, caused by a burn or cut; took with him different kinds of clothing; he possibly has got a pass to carry him through the wilderness, he is very active and sensible; all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or protecting him, or any boat passing from this state from carrying him off. Any person taking up said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or secure him in any jail, so that he may get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.
JOHN CLARK.
September 19th, 2998.

ALL persons are cautioned not to purchase any lands lying in the state of Kentucky which were entered in the name of Francis Epps Harris, or Benjamin Harris, which were purchased by the subscriber, a copy of which contract and obligation is as follows.

"We Benjamin Harris of Amelia county, and Francis Epps Harris of Powhatan county, and state of Virginia, do oblige ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to convey, or cause to be conveyed to Green Clay, his heirs or assigns, all our right and title, and that the said Frances Epps's wife shall relinquish her right of dower, to all the lands located in the Kentucky district, in either of our names except 1750 acres sold to James Dismont and co. 1000 acres sold to Thomas Branch, patented in said Francis Epps's name, and one third John's remaining proportion for locating agreed by articles of agreement dated 26th January, 1782, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of February, 1788.

BENJAMIN HARRIS, (L. S.)
FRANCIS E. HARRIS, (L. S.)

Sealed, Signed & delivered, in presence of EDWARD HARRIS.

It is expected that no person will purchase any lands mentioned in the above obligation except as therein excepted, after this notice.

GREEN CLAY. 2t
September 22d, 1798.

TAKEN up by James Smith and Hugh Gatewood, living on the Ohio, Franklin county, two miles above the mouth of Kentucky, two young Mares, each three years old—one black, about four feet nine inches high, branded on the near shoulder S. Co. and on the hind foot; has some white on the right hind foot; posted and appraised to 15l. The other an iron grey, about four feet ten inches high, branded on the near and off but-rock S, the near hind foot white; appraised to 15l.

THE stated meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Transylvania Seminary is on the first Monday in October next.

B. J. BRADFORD, Clerk.
Sept. 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Nelson on the twentieth day of October next if fair; if not the next fair day, at my house and proceed from thence to take the depositions of sundry witnesses concerning an entry of 250 acres of land, whereon I now live, made in the name of Morris Brady, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

JAMES HACKLEY.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Nelson county, appointing commissioners to establish the special call and boundaries of an entry of 25,750 acres of land, made in the name of Anthony Thornion, lying in Nelson county, and beginning on the lower Buffalo road, which leads from the lower Blue Licks towards the north fork of Licking, about a mile north of where said road crosses Johnston's fork, running thence two miles west and four miles east, then extending from each end of the line six miles—north course for quantity—I shall on Saturday the 13th day of October, attend with the commissioners to take the depositions of certain persons, in order to establish said call and boundaries. The commissioners, witnesses, &c will meet at ten o'clock in the morning at John Taylor's, who lives at the Lower Blue Lick, and thence proceed to the calls of the entry.
ANTH. THORNTON, jun.
September 22d, 1798.

LOTS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

TO be sold, on the second Monday in October next (count day) at the house of John McNair in Lexington, several lots in the town of Transylvania, on the Ohio, in Jefferson county: the plan of the town will be shown, and the conditions made known on the day of sale.

R. PATTERSON, Agent.
for the trustees of the Transylvania Seminary.
Sept. 1798.

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED by "The Kentucky Association for the establishment of a Vineyard," and empowered to procure a piece of land proper for the culture of the vine, have requested Mr. JOHN J. DUNCAN, to examine the lands on, and contiguous to the Kentucky river, from Cleveland's landing to Frankfort and point out such tracts as in his opinion will be suitable for that purpose. Proposals in writing from the proprietors of lands proper for the culture of the vine, will be received by the committee until the 10th day of October, at which time they will determine their choice. Those who cannot attend the committee in person, will forward their proposals either to Mr. Robert Patterson or Mr. John Bradford in Lexington.

By order of the committee,
T. RUSSELL, Sec.
Lexington, September 22, 1798.

RANAWAY on Sunday the 21d, of this inst. a likely negro man, by the name of Sam, I expect he will change his name, he is a black skin man, about six feet high, about thirty five years of age, a blacksmith by trade, has lost some of his front teeth, his two great toes turn in more than common, he is very arful and glad with his tongue, I expect he has got with him a free pass, as he last spring made an attempt and was caught over the Ohio, near Fort Hamilton, with a free pass, forged by some person, in the name of Nicholas Davis of Bedford county, in Virginia: he plays the fiddle, and is very fond of liquor and company; his wearing apparel I do not know as he had several suits of clothes with him, any person that will deliver the said negro to me in Fayette county, near Lexington, in state of Kentucky, shall receive thirty dollars reward, or if they secure him in any jail to that I get him shall receive fifteen dollars.

JAMES GATEWOOD.
September 25th, 1798. 1t

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Scott county on Eagle creek, two bay Fillies, one of them 2 or 3 years old, has a small white spot on the off buttock; the other, a yearling, has a few white hairs on her fore part, no brand on either; the oldest appraised to 5l. the other to 3l.
THOMAS MOODY.
August 25, 1798.

The Kentucky English Grammar, May be had at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

[The heart that the following lines will not melt into sympathy, may be harder than adamant — They exhibit a picture not too true, as every will live in Ireland can bear testimony.]

MARY LE MORE.

All! soldiers of Britain, your mercilefs dolours Long, long melt the children of Erin deplore; All sad is my soul when I view the black ruins Where once stood the cabin of Mary Le More. Her father (God rest him) low'd Ireland most dear;

And our wrongs, all our sufferings, he felt most severely; With Freedom's firm foot he united sincerely, — But — gone is the father of Mary Le More.

One cold winter's eve, as poor Dermot sat musing, Hoarse coughs alarm'd him — and crash went the door! The fierce soldiers enter'd, and straight 'gan shouting, 'The brave, yet mild father of Mary Le More. To their shouts he replied not — with blows they assail'd him; He fell all indignant — his caution now fail'd him — He return'd their vile blows; and all Manner he wou'd him; For fall'd was the father of Mary Le More.

The children wild scream, and the mother's dirge, traded, While the father, the husband lay stretch'd in his grave, All who can relate and not curse the foul faction That shalld that rose-bud sweet Mary Le More?

"O my father, my father," the cry'd widely turning, Her arms round his neck, whilst his life's blood was flowing; She kiss'd his cold lips — but poor Dermot was gone; He groan'd — and left fatherless Mary Le More.

With destruction uncloy'd this infernal haddit, (No! the rain fell in sheets and the wind it blew fore)

There stands old Castle, these foes to all pity, Set fire to the cabin of Mary Le More. The mother and children, half dead & shrieking, Escap'd from the flames where poor Dermot lay reeking; And while the sad victims for shelter were seeking, All mark what befel the poor Mary Le More.

From her father's pale cheek, which her lay had supported, To an out house these ruthless the lovely maid bore; With her tears, her entreaties, her sorrows they fought;

And by force they despoil'd poor Mary Le More. And now a poor maniac, she roams the wild common, 'Gainst the soldiers of Britain she warns ev'ry woman;

And the fangs of her father in strains more than human, Till tears often fall for poor Mary Le More.

O daughters of Ireland, your country's salvation! Whilt the waves of old Ocean shall beat round your shore — Remember the wrongs of your long track'd nation,

Remember the woes of poor Mary Le More. And while your hearts swell — O with spirits all fire, Your lovers, your brothers, your husbands inspire!

Till the Union shall make all oppressors retire From the soil where now wanders poor Mary Le More.

ANECDOTE.

A popular preacher, remarked, in his sermon, that the present age was the most abundant and prolific of any since the creation of the world. "Wickedness!" (says he) "is now arrived at such a pitch, that you frequently see little children, before they can speak or walk, running about the streets, blaspheming their Maker."

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on the waters of Hammond creek, a bay yearling horse colt, about twelve and a half hands high, with his near hind foot white, no brand, nor any particular mark by which I can describe him more than above mentioned, appraised to 6l.

PHILIP WHITE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Coopers run, Bourbon county, a sorrel horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on near shoulder and buttock IE, appraised to 15l.

JOHN EDWARDS.

August 10th, 1798.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and securing James M. O'tire, who deserted from a detachment of recruits of the 4th regiment, under my orders, on the 9th instant, from this place. He is about five feet six inches high, thirty-three years old, ruddy complexion and sandy hair — he was born in Ireland, speaks quick, his clothing consists of a brown coat and pantaloons, and a black hat. JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. 4th U. S. Regt. Winchester, Kentucky, } Sept. 12, 1798.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN

MID WIFE.

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his Friends and the public, his intention of practicing in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1798. N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the town formerly occupied by Mr. Smith, at that end of the town of Lexington which lead out to Frankfort.

TO BE LET,

The House adjoining the Jail in the town of Lexington.

Proposals from any person inclining to take it will be received, in writing, by the subscriber, at Mr. Brent's tavern on the second day of October.

SAM. BLAIR, JR. JOHN JUDLEY, JOHN YOUNG, } County Clerk.

MALDEN COUNTY, ff.

To all Sheriffs and Constables within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to me, a justice of the peace for said county, on oath, by Thomas Williams, jailor for the District of Washington, that Thomas Holeman, who has lately been committed to the District prison by the said court, for his examination, on suspicion of his passing counterfeit notes of the bank of Charleston of discount and deposit, did on the evening of the seventh instant, forcibly escape from the said jail, and is now going at large; there are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to require you and each of you, in your respective counties, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said Thomas Holeman, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey to the said jail for the District of Washington, there to be kept until he shall thence be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of September, 1798.

JOHN JOHNSTON, (SAL.) The different printers in this State are requested to insert the above in their papers.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the house of William Ferguson on Mill creek, on the second day of October next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, and adjourn from day to day, under an act entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony concerning the several calls of an entry of four hundred acres of land in his following words, viz. "A tract of land, adjacent to Samuel Brown, enters a preemption warrant of 400 acres, on the waters of Licking, on the Buffalo road, between Lynn's mill lick and the small mill lick, about midway between, on a small creek, to include an improvement made by Lewis Bonnett's." Also, "Lewis Bonnett enters 1000 acres of land, by virtue of a preemption warrant, No. 2629, on the waters of Licking, about three miles westward of a large mud lick, on a Buffalo road leading to said lick, to include his improvement."

Nelson Hackett.

September 15, 1798.

WILL BE SOLD

ON Thursday the 4th of October next, at the court-house in Lexington, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will pay the tax and interest due thereon.

Estate of John Trabue, dec. 184 acres, Jefferson. Zach. Johnson, 200, Shannons run. Andw. Loyde, 214, North Elkhorn. James Major, 400, do. on Cane run. John May's deivities and Joseph Jones's deivities, 476, Kentucky; 190, fame; 310, fame. Francis Kirkley, 1200, head Clear creek; 300, fame; 1000, Large spring, and Spring grove.

Land returned by the sheriffs of the different counties, as lying in Fayette county.

William Fenwick, 2000 acres. James Garnet, 500, Jefferson. Charles Price, 1000, Hickman. Daniel Boone, 500, do. 100, Jefferson; 300, Little Hickman. John Price, 500, Elkhorn. Captain Beauchamp, 200, Town fork. Richard Croft, 100, Elkhorn. Hugh Swan, 50, Samuel Cooper, 25, Town fork. Benj. Johnson, 200, Jefferson. Hugh Morrison, 50, Kentucky. John Catlett's representatives, 3750, Licking. John Austin, 700, John Howe, 100, Samuel Scott, 150, Amos Clarke, 100.

The sale will commence by ten o'clock, A. M. and continue until all is sold, or the tax paid.

WILLIAM FORD, late sheriff.

September 17, 1798.

LOST,

FIVE BANK BILLS,

AMOUNTING in the whole to 255 Dollars, as issued from the Bank of Baltimore, signed by J. Calhoun, President, and Jas. Cox, cashier. One for 100 dollars, No. 14; 25 payable to R. Gresham 2d January, 1797. One of 20 dollars, No. 686; 25 payable to J. Chew 4th March, 1797. One of 10 dollars, No. 725. N. N. to whom payable port collected. One of 20 and one of 10 dollars, numbers not known.

A Reward of Twenty Dollars

will be given to any person who will deliver them to the printer hereof. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving said bills, and should they be tendered, are requested to stop them and give information thereof.

A Caution to all Owners.

WHEREAS, several persons have come upon High streets, and purchased recan (or fairs) supposing them to be of my make — As I have carried on the reed making business for several years, my reeds are known to be superior to any made in this State. I will carry on the said making business, as my house on High street, opposite Sir John Moore's, where I have a pointed sign, with my name on it; and to prevent mistakes, I will set no more reeds in future, without the initials of my name branded on the end piece. Lexington, Sept. 15th, 1798. J. BROWNLEE.

LANDS.

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Va, on the 21st of October next, (which is the court day for the said county) & the three following days, The sales to commence at 12 o'clock each day; the following tracts of land, lying in the said county, to wit: An undivided moiety of the following entry, made January the 21st 1784, to wit:

Jeremiah Feller, affee. &c enters 609, 3/4 acres on a treasury warrant, No. 18,997, beginning at the uppermost corner of an entry of 15,625 acres made in the name of Alexr. D. Orr, on Licking, and running with his upper line 1284 poles, thence up Licking, and binding on the same, for quantity — which entry is surveyed and patented to the said Feller; the one half being the locator, Simon Kenton's part, and sold by him to general Wilkinson.

Also two tracts of 10,625 acres, and 5000 acres surveyed, and granted by patent to James Wilkinson, February the 22d 1790; which surveys were made by virtue of the following entry, made January the 21st, 1784, to wit: Alexr. Orr enters 15,625 acres on a treasury warrant, No. 19,315, beginning at the upper corner of an entry made in the name of Edmond Terrell, of 1950 acres on Licking creek, and running with his upper line the whole length thereof, thence the course continued 2000 poles, thence up the creek, and binding thereon, for quantity — to satisfy and pay, which will be sufficient to satisfy and pay, William Peyton Short the sum of eleven hundred and twenty four pounds, eight shilling and eleven pence three farthings, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, in the year of 1793, until paid — together with the expenses of sale, and the costs of suit, pursuant to the said decree, entered up in a suit in chancery, brought up by the said Peyton Short, against the said James Wilkinson, to foreclose a mortgage on the said lands. The tracts of 10,625 acres, and of 5000 acres, will be sold to accommodate purchasers in small tracts, and on twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bond and good security for the purchase money. As it is a condition of the mortgage and decree, that 1500 acres shall be reserved out of the 5000 acre tract, for Christopher Bryan, and as much as will redeem a bond, to William Murray esq. the commissioners will attend at Mount Sterling, on the 6th day of October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to proceed to the land, to lay off 1500 acres for Christopher Bryan, and as much as will redeem the bond, to William Murray esq.

WILLIAM SUDDETH, JOHN W. SEBTS, JAMES WARD, JILSON PATNE, } County Clerk. August 6th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the county court of Greene, I shall attend commissioners, appointed by said court, at Kirkpatrick's mill on the west fork of Sinking creek, on the 23th of October next; then and there to establish certain calls in an entry of 100 acres, an old military warrant, in the name of John Edmiston, and do whatever else may be necessary and according to law.

JOHN EDMISTON.

September 10, 1798.

Notice to the Public.

WILL be exposed to sale at the Court house of Hartin county, in Kentucky Town, on the second Saturday in October, the following tracts of land, as is much of each tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, generally in a delinquent list sent by the sheriff for that purpose:

Elizabeth Moody, 2000 acres, waters Green river. Anthony W. White, 1000, Rough creek. Robert Cobb, 60, 322, Ohio, twenty five miles below the falls. George Underwood, 1000, Rolling fork. Nancy Cary and Rebecca M. Donald, 1200, upper side of Rough creek. Lawrence Gribble, 325, John Barnett's heirs, 400. Richard Harrison, 3000, Rough creek. Alex. Mori, 1000, Green river. James Stase, 800, William Withersby, 2000, Nolich. Myer White, 500 in the Barrens. Joseph Bernards dec. 30,000, Rough creek. Charles Coates, 123, Nolich. Samuel Campbell, 1094, Fayette. Samuel Culligan, 300, Little City. Samuel Evans, 10000, Bear creek. Aaron Gahan, 120, Rough creek. John Hunsley, 10,054, Green river; 3704, do. 4100, do. 4000, do. 2000, Panther creek; 1500, do. 5000, 5000, Long lick creek; 400, Nolich; 1000, Green river; 600, Rich creek. Charles Hickman, 1000, Clover creek; 163, do. 500, Hardins creek. James Newfel, 1500, Bonits creek; 3996, Rough creek; 216, Nolich; 200, Gear 750, do. 4311, Rough creek; 1000, do. 3000, do. 150, do. 1000, Nolich; 788, Salt lick creek; 1200, Green river; 1800, Bear creek; 2000, Rough creek; 2000, do. 1000, Otter creek. John Taiter, 2950, Salt river. Nicholas Welch, 1150, Rough creek. Richard J. Waters, 3000, Clifty. Walter Baker's heirs, 1000, Green river. John Combs' heirs, 200, rough and sinking. Thomas Hayti, 3200, Deetts and Lime-stone. John Lewis, 82, mouth of Otter creek. Benjamin Pope, in the name of Edward Gowan, 400, Rolling fork. William Withers, 500, Ohio, adjoining the mouth of S river; 500, adjoining the above. Richard Teylor, 1000, Panther creek. Robert Johnson, 800, Barrens; 750, Reek-lick creek; 1473, Big clifty. Joseph Adity, 1000, Hardins creek; 1000, do. Francis Hunt, 500, Nolich. John Fowler, 80,000, Green river. Matthew Ridgeley, 1500, Nolich; 500, Mill creek; 200, Salt river; 1000, Nolich; 6000, Ohio. Geo. Slaughter, 1500, Bluffs creek. Thomas Watkins, 1000, Rough creek. John Phillips, 4924, Jonathan Swift, 2400, Indian camp; 1950, Welch's creek waters; 508, do. Simon Triplett, 1000, Lyn camp. Joseph Butler, 1000, do. Samari Paine, 788, left run. Thomas Dickson, 2000, Little yellow tank. Edward Irwin, 2000, Nolich and Rolling fork. Telfs Hollingsworth, 2000, waters of Green river. Sampson Matthews, 1670 2/3, Cane and head of Bear creek; 1500, Clover creek. John Brown, 1000, Clifty. Thomas Gainer, 610, do. John Walker, 2500, Green river. Adrian Vitch, 400, Ohio. Ephraim Leak, 1000, Alexander Thomas' heirs, 2925, waters of Green river. Francis Wheatly, 1000, Green river. William Whitley, 500, do. Ter Wilkinson, 5073 3/4, Rough creek. William Weathers, 500, on the Ohio; 500, adjoining the above. Geo. Bourne, 1500, Green river. Thos. Brown, 2000, do. John Swan, 1000, do. 500, Mill creek; 1000, in the Barrens. David Kamley, 12,500, waters of Green river; 8,500, do. John Howell, 5472, upper side of Rough creek. Lewis Ward, 322, Rough stone. James Wilkinson, 3000, below Salt river; 5779, waters of Rough creek. John Hunsley, 800, do. 640, do. William Fullerton, 4000, head of do. James Steel, 300, Green river and Nolich. Wm. Bilinghead 1000, ditto. Isaac Bryman, 1400, De-towards creek. Walker and Smith, 2,416, Rough creek. William Galt, 1000, waters of Green river. Jacob Sautler, 1,100, Rough creek. Peter De-argus, 500, do. Adam Hoyt, 1800, Indian camp. Israel Smith, 3300, Rough creek. Ralph W. Hunt, 15,000, Green river and Lyn camp. Henry Work, 400, Nolich; 1000, Green river. William Russell, 3000, Nolich; 2000, waters of Rough creek. Hugh Barr, 1900, below Hardins creek. Archibald Crawford, 200, waters of Green river. William Herndon, 1050, waters of Ohio. John Road, 3000, Nolich. Joseph Hornsby, 400, Panther creek; 400, do. James Harrison, 12,000, Green river. Henry Harrison, 600, Green willow fields. Arthur Campbell, 400, do. Wm. C. Webb, 1000, Rough creek. David Barbour, 115,480, Ohio. Robert Morris, 75000, Rough creek; 5200, Green river; 15,000, waters of the Rolling fork and Green river. Alexander Speilwood, 2100, branch of Green river, called Pleasant run.

The sale to commence from day to day, till the whole is sold. All those that have any just claims or receipts are requested to come forward and show them.

Geo. H. L. M., L. & C. H.

Sept. 5, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the
DEISTS.

The Truth of Christianity
DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprized
in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Brad-
ford's Printing Office, and several of the stores
in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr.
Charles Leslie; have been recommended by
some of the most eminent defenders of the
Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many
equal to any publications on that subject which
are not much more voluminous.

At the said office may likewise be had,
Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

Lexington, May 26, 1798. A. HOLMES.

Alexander Parker.

Has just received from Philadelphia,
in addition to his former assortment,

Sherry and Port

Wine,

French brandy,

Spirits & bro-

Hyson-skin & fu-

tea teas,

Madder,

White lead and

Spanish whiting,

Anvils, whipsaws,

Crowley steel,

Which he will sell on moderate terms

for CASH.

Lexington, June 1st. 1798.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,

on the night of the 29th inst.,

living in Lexington, a Negro man named

GEORGE, about 30 years of age,

well made, 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high,

can write his name pretty legibly, and

signs himself George Lion: had on

when he went away, a fullian jacket

with sleeves half worn, gray cassimer

breaches, white cotton stockings: he

carried off one fine shirt rustled at the

bosom, one country linen ditto, and

one pair of trousers: he is a sensible

fellow, and will no doubt attempt

passing for a free man.

Whoever delivers the said slave to

me in Lexington, shall receive five

Dollars, and reasonable charges paid:

or Five Dollars if lodged in any jail,

on producing the jailor's receipt.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

WILLIAM ROSS,

ROOT AND SHOE

M. A. KER.

REPECTFULLY informs the public in ge-

neral, and his friends in particular, that

he is carrying on the said business in the

house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian

meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market

house, Lexington, in its various branches.—

He wants one or two apprentices, that can

come well recommended. 32w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just imported, and now open-

ed for sale, a large and very ge-

neral assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell on very low terms for

cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported

a large quantity of well assorted bar-

iron, and also have a constant supply

of castings and salt.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my fla-

ble in Lexington, on Thursday

night, the 26th December last, a like-

ly sortel mare 14 and a half hands

high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small

star and snip, both hind legs white,

branded thus W. on the near floun-

der and buttock, but not very plain.

her tail pretty bunchy, has the ap-

pearance of being worked. Who-

ever will deliver said mare to me shall

receive the above reward and reason-

able charges.

H. MILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

THE partnership of ROBERT
BARR, & Co. is this day dis-
solved, all persons indebted to the
firm, will see the necessity of calling im-
mediately and settling off their balan-
ces to the subscriber, as no further in-
dulgence can be given.

ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by

A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington,

and sold whole sale and retail, at An-

drew Holmes's Store.

Lexington August 8.

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

THE public are hereby informed that Ed-

ucation may now be had at the Transyl-

vania Seminary on as extensive a plan, and

as moderate terms as at any school in the Union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught

there, together with Mathematics, Geography,

the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of

Learning that makes part of the usual course

of Academic Education. The trustees have

also made arrangements for, and will procure a

French Teacher, whenever there shall be a suf-

ficient number of Students desirous of acquiring

that language. The terms of tuition are four

pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with

Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other

gentle houses in Lexington, at the moderate

rate of fifteen pounds per annum: one quarter

to be paid always in advance.—For this sum

Students will be dieted, and their clothes

washed and mended—they furnishing their own

bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own

apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John

Cockey Owings, in this State.—

Also his share in the Iron Works—for

terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, atty.

in fact for John Cockey Owings.

David Humphreys,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

REPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public in general, that he car-

ries on his business in all its various

branches, in Capt. Kenneth M'Coy's

house on Mill street, the second house

from Short street, Lexington.—Those

who please to favor him with their

custom may depend on having their

work done in the neatest and best

manner and on the shortest notice.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the

public in general, that he contemplates

to carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its

various branches, equal to any in this State,

nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main

street, where he intends to have a quantity

ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those

gentlemen who please to favor him with their

custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.

A considerable credit will be given, when pur-

chased wholesale, by giving bond with approved

security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.

Lexington,

Jan. 15, 1798.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of

LAND, lying on the Main branch of Lock-

port, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—

the title indisputable. For terms apply to the

subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington

or ROBERT BRADLEY.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

HAVING determined to make a full settle-

ment of all accounts from their commence-

ment in business in this country until the pre-

sent date, earnestly request all those indebted to

them, either by bond, note or book account, to

come forward and make immediate payment, as

the nature of their business will not admit of

longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall

be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of

commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale

at his office, Lexington, and at the office of

John Bradford & Son, Frankfort,

Price 18d.

EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the

UNITED STATES.

Comprehending such parts of the excise laws,

as relate to duties on licenses for selling wines

&c.—on trading carriages,—on property sold at

public auction, and on stamps, as appears both calcu-

lated for the information of such as have not an

opportunity of perusing the laws of the general

government.

Also, (Price 4d.)

A FEW COPIES OF THE

STAMP DUTIES,

Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be

fitted into a pocket book.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late of the Indian towns, from the

North-Western Territory of the United

States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

REPECTFULLY informs the pub-

lic, that he has been regularly

studied three and an half years

with doctor Laurence, V. D. Vee, an

eminent practitioner, and late presi-

dent of the medical society of the

State of New-Jersey; attended doctor

William Shippen's lectures on anat-

omy, surgery and midwifery, in the

city of Philadelphia—received a li-

cence to practice as a physician and

surgeon throughout the State of New-

Jersey, 13th of August, 1785; from the

honorable David Brearly and Isaac

Smith, two of the justices of the su-

preme court of the State of New-Jer-

sey, agreeable to an act passed 25th

November, 1783, by the council and

general assembly of that State, for re-

gulating the practice of physic and

surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled

through twenty-two different tribes

of Indians, among whom he has re-

sided nearly four years, and made it

his constant study to investigate and

find out the virtues of all kinds of

herbs, roots, plants and simples, used

by them in the curing of diseases;

by which means he has made a num-

ber of valuable discoveries in the

healing art, and now (with the

benignity of God) cures and gives re-

lief in most diseases, incident to the

human body—viz. Fevers, inflama-

tions, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes,

fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches,

fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds,

coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of

blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion,

night sweats, inward debilities,

low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics

in women, difficulty of making water,

bloody urine, cutaneous and rheumat-

ism, effectually destroys worms,

cures fix and wandering pains arising

in different parts of the body, the ef-

fects of the improper use of mercury,

green wounds, old sores, ulcers,

burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in

children, piles and fistulas, the whites

in women, and all femal weaknesses

in both sexes; the bite of the viper,

rattle snake, and all venomous bites

effectually cured.

The many cures performed within

four years past, which will fully ap-

pear to any gentleman who will

pleasure to call upon him, being too

lengthy for this paper) by papers and

vouchers of cures performed, now in

his hands, properly attested, and

whose authenticity cannot be denied,

flatters himself is sufficient to con-

vince the public that he has been

successful in curing diseases, and that

this is not intended as an imposition

upon mankind.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr.

David Humphreys in this place.

K. M'COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a large and extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE; Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, a bay mare, ten years old, about thirteen hands high, no brand perceivable, a large bell on branded thus OOOOOO, a star in her forehead, a scar on her near hip, appraised to \$1.

WILLIAM FERRILL.

May 4.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, one bay horse, mixed with white hairs, about fifteen hands high, hood before, five years old, branded on the near buttock, but not legible, appraised to \$25.

Also one brown horse colt, about thirteen hands three inches high, three years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, with a three barred stirrup iron, with a blaze and snip in his face, appraised to \$10.

RICHARD MURPHY.

May 24th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, for the division of Warren county.

August 23, 1798.

ALL those indebted to the late partner-ship of

CLAY & C.

are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, on or before the tenth of October next; or to give their bonds or notes, payable in two months after date. Those who fail to comply with the above notice, may expect more effectual steps immediately taken to compel payment.

Samuel Watkins.

September 10, 1798.

WHEREAS my wife Judith Vanlandingham hath left my lodgings and separated from me, I do hereby forewarn any person from dealing with her in my name, as I am determined to pay none of her debts, nor answer any of her calls in any respect.

George Vanlandingham.

September 10, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette county, on the waters of Sand run, four miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, a dark bay mare, about 14 and a half hands high, four years old full spring, has some grey hairs on her hind foot, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$1.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

June 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the most moderate terms, ten thousand acres of land on Licking, being part of a thirty thousand acre tract, which includes the three forks of Grassly creek, three or four hundred acres of lands situate in the neighborhood of Lexington will be taken in part payment, and twelve months credit given for the balance; any person inclinable to purchase, will apply to Mr. William Leavy of Lexington who is fully empowered to transact this business, or to the subscriber.

JOHN CRITTENDON.

September 7th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, on Red river, near the Great Beaver pond, one bay mare, seven years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, some saddle flaps, branded on the near shoulder thus T, has on a small bell tied with a leather strap, appraised to \$12.

WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE.

April 23d, 1798.

A COMMITTEE of the trustees of the Lexington Academy, have employed a Mr. Leroy Johnson to open an

ENGLISH SCHOOL,

under their direction, in the said academy, the 1st day of October next.

ADAM RANKIN.

TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS REWARD.

UNAWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, to the Hatter's trade, named Jacob Coffman, about fifteen years old. Whoever delivers him to his master, near the mouth of Dick's river, shall have the above reward, but no other charges paid.

David Sutton.

September 10, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Scott county, a bright bay mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, three years old, a star in her forehead, no brand perceivable on her, but has a mark on each side of her neck, some white hairs in it, and has two white feet behind, and one before, appraised to \$21.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

September 8th, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances, on or before the twentieth of August next; about which time I intend sending for a fresh supply of goods. Those who cannot possibly pay, will at least be expected to call and close their accounts, by giving bond or note. Any person neglecting the above notice, will be considered as unwilling to discharge their just debts, and more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.

G. BEATTY.

Lexington, July 10th, 1798.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON, AND left at this office, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK: by the papers it contains, it appears to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the owner may get it by applying to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.

BEING obliged to be absent from this state for a few months, I have appointed messrs. James Blitt and William Dabney, jun. to take charge of my office; and they are fully authorized to transact the whole business of the Clerk of the Lexington District Court. I have also empowered those gentlemen to receive money due me, and discharge certain accounts—those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TH. BODLEY.

Lexington, Aug. 3d, 1798.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Felling and Dying business, will be carried on in the neat and best manner, at and upon John Morrison's Felling mill five & a half miles from Lexington, on the Tates creek road; cloth will be received at Mr. George Anderson's store in Lexington, near the market house, on the first day of every Fayette court, from and after October court, and returned the following, if there is a supply of water. Every endeavor will be used to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom. A journeyman Fuller wanted at said mill.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Fuller.

September 11th, 1798.

Notice.

SEPTEMBER annually being the time appointed for entering carriages, I shall attend on Saturday 6th 29th of next month at Maj. James Morrison's. It is expected that those who have carriages will attend—those who do not, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs. Entries will be received on any preceding day at Maj. Morrison's.

John Arthur, Collector.

August 27, 1798.

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery have appointed James Blitt, Esq. attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in my absence. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.

TH. BODLEY.

August 30, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF

MARSHALL'S

SHERRY, & WINES.

LISBON, & PORT,

ALSO,

SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

KENTUCKY.

Baird town District, to wit.

May Supreme Court, 1798.

Mark Hardin, complainant,

AGAINST

Simon Triplett, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court-house of Nelson county.

(A Copy.) Teffe,

BEN. GRAYSON, Clk. Cur.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an affidavit on a note given by me to Macdonald Harrell, for four pounds (payable the first day of September next), some time in fall 1797; as I am determined not to pay the same.

GEORGE GARNETT.

August 22, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of John Atkins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Card's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Tates creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.

August 13th, 1798.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1798.

Toliver Craig, complainant,

AGAINST

Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, Deftts.

Benj. S. Cox, & James Ewman, 3

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the state house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday immediately after divine service; and a copy set up at the door of the court house.

(A Copy.) Teffe,

FLEMING TRIGG, D. C.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

HAVING been dissolved on the tenth instant,

by mutual consent, all those who have any claims against them are requested to apply and have their accounts adjusted; and it is hoped that all those who are indebted to them, upon open accounts, will make immediate payment, or execute bonds or notes for their balances, and thereby prevent the unpleasant necessity of having recourse to compulsive measures.

August 20, 1798.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.

John Ellis and William Ellis, 2

Executors of William Ellis, 2

Complainants,

vs.

John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Platt,

Thos. Deffen, James Tomp

Kins, Humphrey Tompkins and

Thomas Carr, 2

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainants—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A Copy. Teffe

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FOR SALE.

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND,

and of inconvertible TITLE, (viz)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of

120 acres each, adjoining the four corner boundaries

of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the

eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a line

spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 36

town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition

to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being

part of 53 out lots, being on the east line of

the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville,

reserved for the accommodation of the pur-

chases of the town lots, during the term of 18

months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey

No. 124, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of

artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of

the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair,

N. W. Territory, granted by court or com-

mandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 600 in 8 grants of 120 acres

—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together,

on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite

the village of the same name.

360 acres bounded on the front by the said river

Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the

year 1784, lying together on the west side of

the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village

of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the afore-

said 10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleas-

antly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 430 lbs. of very good GUN

POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

Blank Deeds

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c. A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

* All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

Just Imported.

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, in great and small quantities, and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods,	Loaf, white & brown Sugars,
Hardware & cutlery,	Alspice, cinnamon, ginger, &c.
Saddlions, shoes, fytches and ficyles,	Allum, coppers, ar-
Crockery and glass wares,	A few hundred of ex-
Japaned do.	cellent logwood.
A general assortment of tin do.	Jeftus's bark,
Pewter basins, dishes and plates,	Clauber's salts.
Superfine post and common paper,	Copper tea kettles,
School bills and tel-	Two large and one
larcents,	small fill,
Spelling books,	Sheet iron & nail rods,
Dilworth's almanac,	Nails & flooring boards,
Mairs book-keeping,	Copper tea kettles,
Blank books,	Window glays, 7 by 9
Clutter bouncie,	8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10
Forster,	by 12,
Wines,	A variety of faddery,
Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate,	Saddles, saddle bags,
Pepper,	whips and bridles of
	every description.
	Also a few excellent
	double and single
	trigger rattings.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

PHILIP BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

* A generous price will be given for country sugar,

ABOUT the tenth of September I leave this place for Baltimore and Philadelphia—those gentlemen who are indebted to me are expected to be paid in their payments some time before I start. Those who do not attend to this notice, may never expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such a manner as will be disagreeable to them, as well as myself.

Geo. Tegarden.

August 23, 1798.

Fayette County.

August Court of Quarter Sessions 1798.

Catharine Turner, and Daniel Bryant,

administrators of Roger Turner,

decd. complainants,

vs.

Joseph Williams, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next and answer the bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Teffe,

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

KENTUCKY.

Baird town District, to wit:

May Supreme Court, 1798.

Joseph Aldin, complainant,

AGAINST

John Irwin, John Bullock, &

the heirs of Thomas Prather, 2

deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Irwin, not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of Nelson county.

(A Copy.) Teffe,

BEN. GRAYSON, C. Cur.